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or the press or by other means, long before the lagging electoral machinery has expressed the feeling of that part of the state which has the right to vote.

In his discussion of the modern state forms Posada adopts the now common classification of republics and monarchies, subdivided into the parliamentary and the presidential types. His work is a valuable evidence of the spread of sound ideas in political science.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

J. M. LITTLEJOHN.

The Development of the Athenian Constitution. By GEORGE WILLIS BOTSFORD, Ph.D. Cornell Studies in Classical Philology, No. IV. Boston, Ginn & Co., 1893.—249 pp.

This is a volume constructed on a system. The author has a thorough belief in the continuity of Aryan tradition in the various cognate races, and feels confident that he may justly predicate of Greece a custom or usage which he finds among the Hindoos, if it bears a primitive character. The principle has been used and abused before. Fustel de Coulanges, Schrader and others have used it; our author thinks that it has been abused when it has been extended beyond the Aryan peoples, and made the basis for inferences from any barbarous tribes, without regard to their nationality, their origin or their habitation. Apparently he will not admit that human nature is largely the same under primitive conditions, and that it works its way from infancy to settled age along lines that are similar because they are human.

In order to carry out his system to a logical conclusion he lays the foundation of the Athenian constitution by tracing the primitive customs and usages of the Aryan peoples, especially the Hindoos, the South Slavonians, the Romans and the Greeks, and he devotes a chapter to the "Patriarchal Theory," another to the "Aryan Gens," a third to the "Grecian Gens," and a fourth to the "Phratry and Phyle," before beginning definitely upon the Athenians. Here the general principles are secured which are to solve the intricacies and the doubts, and to supply the lack of information, which have been the torment and the despair of many a historian. In some respects it recalls the royal road built from capitol to capitol without swerving a hair's breadth from the straight line, and without regard to towns that lay off its route. It has its advantages for the through traveler, but it presents some difficulties to the one who wishes to take in the whole district. Not that exception can be taken to this

comparative method as a whole. It is one of the greatest of factors in all scientific labor. It is employed here, too, with ingenuity, learning and a wide grasp of the subject. It brings illumination to many dark places, and sets forth the results of many treatises with perspicuity. However, there is a tendency at times to draw conclusions which remain doubtful, and to force analogies which are not justified by the evidence. An example may be instanced in the assumption that there existed a body of clients in Attica which Solon freed, and which are to be compared with the serfs of Gortyna. The theory is not new, but its supporters are rare.

In addition to the Aryan analogies brought to bear upon the constitution of Athens, the author has utilized the material which recently came to hand in the Aristotelian treatise on that constitution. This he rightly accepts as a genuine work of the great philosopher, Draconian chapter and all. This part of our book constitutes one of its chief merits, for it digests in convenient and well-weighed form the results which are to be obtained from this invaluable treasure. Stopping at the Peloponnesian War, our author does not follow Aristotle to the conclusion of his work, but the main substance is covered, as the constitution was fairly established by 430. The book is a distinct addition to our sources for study, and is suggestive even where one may not agree with its conclusions.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

A. C. MERRIAM.

Labor and the Popular Welfare. By W. H. MALLOCK. London, A. and C. Black, 1893.—12mo, xi, 336 pp.

Mr. Mallock discusses the social claims of the masses from the standpoint, practically, of the modern English economists. First dismissing socialistic schemes for a new and equal distribution of the national wealth or income, by pointing out their physical impossibility, he shows further the ridiculous consequences of more moderate proposals in this direction. The rentals of the landed aristocracy, for instance, would, if divided, give each man twopence a day, while the monarchy costs each inhabitant less than sixpence halfpenny a year, "the price of drinking the queen's health in a couple of pots of porter."

The striking features of the analysis of production which follows are the clever use of income tax statistics and the emphasis laid upon ability rather than labor as a factor of industrial progress. The causes of the progressive production of wealth are land, capital